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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Mass. WALTER E. FERNALD

STATE SCHOOL

AT WALTHAM *(Public minded)*

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1927

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL DISEASES



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TRUSTEES' REPORT

To the Corporation, His Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and the Department of Mental Diseases:

The Trustees have the honor to present their annual report for the year ending November 30, 1927.

We have now enrolled 1797 inmates. The exact number present however, on the thirtieth day of November, deducting those absent from the School on a visit home, or for other reasons, was 1646 of whom 1336 were at Waverley and 310 at Templeton. For the details of the different classes, admissions, discharges and deaths, we refer you to the Superintendent's report, submitted herewith.

In accordance with the requirements of the Department of Mental Diseases requests for special appropriations were sent in the last of May, 1926. These requests were duly approved by the Trustees, but before any action was taken upon them a request from the Department was reached in September, 1926, for a ten year program of construction. A list was prepared, approved by the Trustees at their meeting in October, 1926, and was duly presented.

This list in detail appears in our Superintendent's report for last year, to which reference is made. In addition to the list of special appropriations asked for in the spring of 1926 several other objects, which would require appropriations during

the ten years specified, were included in the program. Among these and of peculiar urgency were contagious hospital, hospital quarters for employees who may be ill, increased office space and library, and provision for institutional care for children under six years, besides increased accommodation for employees and inmates.

There were twenty-three items in that ten year program.

Besides those above mentioned as being of especial urgency, there were others which good business management would seem to demand *now*, such as electric lighting equipment and steam heating plant for Templeton Colony.

We urge you and all who are interested in this School to read carefully the Superintendent's report for last year, and particularly that part immediately following the list of the ten year program.

The Trustees are impressed by his statement of facts explaining the urgency of our needs.

We spoke of some of these needs in our last annual report for the year ending November 30, 1926, from which we quote.

"A matter of pressing urgency has been in the thoughts of Officers and Trustees for a long time, to wit, institutional care of children under six years of age. It found expression at our July meeting and was discussed from the standpoint of the Superintendent, of the Trustees and of the public. The fact of an increased demand was undisputed, but it was pointed out that as the State Institutions are now equipped they are unable to handle this class of cases. Special nursery type of housing and facilities would be necessary for such young children.

'The subject at that time was referred to the Superintendent to make further investigation by conferring with Superintendents of other institutions for their views and with the Department of Mental Diseases for its attitude upon the subject.'

Despite the fact that we are unprepared, the demands for the admission of these young children is incessant, and we are unable to make even makeshift provisions.

In that report we called attention also to the imperative need of special facilities for the care of sick employees and provisions for the treatment of contagious diseases. We dread to think of what we should be obliged to do in case of a serious epidemic. Today, all our hospital facilities for special purposes like the care of sick employees, have been converted to the sole use of inmates who require the ordinary hospital care.

Historically this School stands in the fore-front of institutions of its class as an exhibit of the care and instruction given the feeble-minded and as a scientific and educational institution. For that reason it is sought by visitors from all over the world. We lack proper facilities to express to such visitors what the School is doing and what it has done, and to enable them to get the benefit of our Psychological Department which has no adequate quarters in which to express itself. That lack of room for the expression of the subjects which teachers, students and visitors come here to study and copy is embarrassing and unworthy of the reputation of our Commonwealth.

We have reviewed heretofore the lack of those facilities as shown by the limited number of school rooms, the cramped and crowded condition of places in which we must assemble any number of our inmates, pupils, teachers or attendants.

We must have space and equipment to enable us to express what the School is. We need every one of the list embodied in the ten year program with the demand for some more immediate than for others.

This year no new work has been started.

From the Superintendent's report you will learn what our inmates have accomplished, and that has been much, in the Schools, in manual training and on the farms and gardens here and at the Colony.

We have given our ideas of what this School requires to meet the demands made upon it, and we cannot urge too strongly that these demands meet with recognition and action.

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CHARLES E. WARE

ROGER S. WARNER

PAUL R. WITHINGTON, M. D.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT

To the Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

I hereby submit the following report for the year ending November 30, 1927, including the statistical tables.

STATISTICAL TABLE FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1927

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number enrolled November 30, 1926.....	1158	693	1851
Number actually present November 30, 1926...	984	630	1614
Admissions during the year.....	109	53	162
School Commitments.....	44	12	56
Custodial commitments.....	65	41	109
Whole number enrolled during the year.....	1267	746	2013
Discharged during the year.....	155	42	197
Deaths during the year.....	11	8	19
Number enrolled November 30, 1927.....	1101	696	1797
Number actually present November 30, 1927...	1001	645	1646
At Waverley.....	691	645	1336
At Templeton Colony.....	310	—	310
Daily average number of patients actually present.....	973.3	621.6	1594.9
Applications for admission during the year.....	—	—	366
Total applications for admission on file since 1923	—	—	2100
Applications for admission known to be active at present time.....	—	—	1256

Admissions:

162 patients admitted: 109 male and 53 female.

30 with a mental age less than 3 years.

75 with a mental age less than 7 years and over 3 years.

57 with a mental age less than 11 years and over 7 years.

2 admitted from Juvenile Court.

3 admitted from Court.

12 Re-admissions.

2 transferred from Wrentham State School

2 transferred from Department of Mental Diseases.

1 committed from Lyman School for Boys.

4 committed from Psychopathic Hospital.

2 deported from New Hampshire.

1 deported from Connecticut.

3 admitted for observation and later made regular commitments.

5 Mongoloid type.

5 Microcephalics.

4 Hydrocephalics.

- 1 Oxycephalic.
- 1 Spastic Paraplegic.
- 1 Spastic Hemiplegic.
- 1 Spastic Diplegic.
- 3 Epileptics.
- 3 unmarried women, pregnant when admitted, and transferred to Tewksbury.
- 9 unmarried women with illegitimate children.
 - 6 women had each borne 1 child.
 - 2 women had each borne 1 child and 1 miscarriage.
 - 1 woman had borne 2 children.
- 2 married women, promiscuous.
 - 1 woman had 2 children, question of illegitimacy.
 - 1 woman had 4 children, question of 1 child being illegitimate.
- 7 families were represented in the admissions this year with relatives already here at the School.

Discharges:

- 197 patients discharged: 155 male and 42 female.
- 16 taken home against advice.
 - 7 not suitable, mental age not definitely within the range of mental defect.
 - 7 not suitable, were definitely problems of delinquency rather than mental defect.
 - 7 advised parents to take home and have committed to other hospitals for the care of insane or epileptics.
 - 3 committed to Worcester State Hospital.
 - 5 committed to Grafton State Hospital.
 - 2 committed to Medfield State Hospital.
 - 1 committed to Gardner State Colony.
 - 2 committed to Westborough State Hospital.
 - 3 committed to Boston Psychopathic Hospital.
 - 2 transferred to Wrentham State School.
 - 1 transferred to Department of Mental Diseases.
 - 4 deported to New Hampshire.
 - 2 deported to Maine.
 - 1 deported to Rhode Island.
- 14 Epileptics committed to Monson State Hospital.
- 11 delinquents committed to Department for Defective Delinquents, at Bridgewater (6 male and 5 female).
 - 3 discharged to relatives who live out of State.
 - 4 discharged from escape (gone 2 years and not returned).
- 20 discharged from visit, not returned in 1 year.
 - 3 escaped parole patients discharged: 1 married, 1 died and 1 in the Army.
- 79 Discharged from parole as follows:
 - 38 doing well and adjusted in the community.
 - 6 unable to supervise, living out of State.
 - 5 parole patients discharged to custody of parents against advice of School.
 - 1 unable to locate, not heard from for several years.
- 29 parole patients unsuitable for parole supervision.

Health: The health and welfare of the institution has been exceptionally good for the past year. At no time has there been a sufficient number of cases of contagious disease to warrant any concern as to epidemic, although there have been the following number and variety of contagious cases: Chicken Pox, 2; Tuber-

cular Enteritis, 1; Scarlet Fever, 6; Encephalitis Lethargica, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5; Lobar Pneumonia, 1; Mumps, 10.

All the above were patients, with the exception of two cases of Scarlet Fever which were employees.

In the last three months of this year, we have been rigid in our rules as to visitation by relatives and friends that we might guard against the contact with Infantile Paralysis, this disease having been of more or less epidemic nature in the community. Fortunately, no case has occurred as yet among our children.

Dr. William E. Chenery, of our Consulting Staff, has performed 58 operations for Tonsils and Adenoids, in the past year.

Dr. Roland C. Mackenzie, the Oculist of our Consulting Staff, has examined and prescribed for 565 patients in the past year.

We are indebted to the Massachusetts General Hospital for medical care for two girls, and for surgical care for two girls and eight boys. We feel that it is appropriate to express in this report our appreciation of the services and courtesies extended to us by the Massachusetts General Hospital.

We are also indebted to the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary for surgical care for one of our boys, and wish to express in this report our appreciation of their services.

At Templeton Colony, we have been very fortunate in not having any unusual illness or accident. For the greater part of this year, Dr. Oscar B. Roberts was unable to render the usual medical attendance because of his own ill health but at the time of writing this report, he is again available and it is a source of comfort and gratification to the officers of this institution, as well as to employees and inmates, that we are again able to avail ourselves of his services.

Deaths: During the year, we have had 19 deaths: 3, Pulmonary Tuberculosis; 2, Cerebral Hemorrhage; 2, Broncho Pneumonia; 1, Status Lymphaticus—Hydrocephalus; 1, Pseudo Muscular Hypertrophy and Convulsions; 1, Acute Gastro Enteritis; 1, Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Convulsions; 1, Encephalitis; 1, Chronic Interstitial Nephritis; 1, Pellagra; 1, Acute Broncho Pneumonia (Medical Examiner's case); 1, Natural causes, probably Cardiac Sclerosis (Medical Examiner's case); 1, Foreign Body in Bronchi (Medical Examiner's case); 1, Tubercular Enteritis; 1, Rupture of Strangulated Inguinal Hernia with Internal Hemorrhage.

In addition to the above, one patient died at the Massachusetts General Hospital, while on visit there for treatment, and two patients died while at their own homes on visit.

The average number of patients for the year was 1595 and the total number of deaths was 19, which makes our death rate for the past year about one and one-fifth percent, or 11.9 per thousand, as compared to the death rate in the general community of 12.6 per thousand.

Templeton Colony: Our Colony at Templeton is occupied to capacity. As will be noticed in the report of the Psychological Department, the average mental age of these patients is somewhat less than six years. The variety of occupations furnished makes the Colony a placement that is utilitarian and most satisfactory for boys of this mental age, who have reached physically the stature of an adult, and impresses us as an ideal method for their care.

The Farm and Farm Products: The total valuation of the farm products for the year was \$82,738.02.

Our herd continues to be free of tuberculosis.

In general, our farm activities at the Colony have been prosperous, with the exception of our crop of potatoes. The reason for shortage of this crop, which is certainly only about 40 percent of our usual crop, may be attributed to conditions prevalent throughout the State.

Canning: 8,396 gallons of fruit and vegetables were canned for winter use. This permits a continued variety of vegetables and fruits during the balance of the year and until next year's crop is harvested. Improvements have been made in our Canning Plant in the past year which have rendered the operation of this industry much more efficient.

Social Service Report: The social service department has had a year of unusual activity with many acute problems arising. We have been greatly handicapped by a small social service staff for the past four months, so that it has been impossible to do as careful, intensive case work as we should like. We failed to fill either of the assistant positions satisfactorily until October 22nd, when one assistant social worker was appointed.

A total of 788 cases has been handled by the department which includes 178 patients on parole, 487 out-patient histories, 29 discharged or spastic cases for research purposes, 53 home investigations prior to vacation and 41 miscellaneous. We have also investigated 32 applications for boys to work on farms or girls as maids or mothers' helpers. A total of 1063 visits in the community has been made to paroled patients, relatives, employers, social agencies and others. The number of cases handled and visits made is an average record compared with that of other years.

As in the past, the supervision of patients on parole has occupied the greater share of our time. However, our problems with these patients have been more numerous and many were exceedingly serious, demanding immediate action as well as careful consideration. It seemed desirable to analyze the situation as it seemed so unusual. Five years had passed since the parole law began to operate, and our conception of parole and its possibilities had undoubtedly changed. Apparently we had reached a crisis in the work which indicated a possible change in our policies. Instead of keeping patients under supervision all their lives to provide a census and a check upon feeble-minded individuals who had been in State Schools, we now found that it was wise to discharge many of them after a trial in the community. Evidently many patients outside were not proper material for parole, having accumulated automatically on our parole list from visit or trial, and success was doubtful from the beginning. A return to the School did not appear to be the solution of the problem because of the difficulty of re-adjustment, and in some cases where delinquency was a greater problem than their deficiency, admission to a correctional institution was needed. In other cases, certain patients had adjusted well and we felt they had created a condition warranting discharge.

Accordingly a review of each active case was made in conference of the medical and social service staffs to determine whether to discharge the patient or continue him on parole. Success or failure on our part or that of the patient was found to be an arbitrary matter to be decided individually by the factors in the case. Decisions for discharge were largely based upon the following reasons:

1. Good adjustment in the community, according to the patient's mentality, his personality and the environment in which he was then living.
2. High mental age.
3. Poor adjustment whether due to delinquent tendencies, personality difficulties, inadequate length of training, or low mentality.
4. Doubtful adjustment. Patient a poor risk or left school against advice. Relatives should assume all further responsibility.
5. Doubtful adjustment. In case of difficulties, patient unsuitable for return because of his age, difficult personality or length of absence in the community.
6. Poor co-operation of patient or of persons with whom he was living.
7. School unable to control the situation relating to patient and therefore unable to be of further service.

With these reasons as a basis, 79 patients, 62 male and 17 female, were discharged from parole during the past year. Nine new patients, all female, were paroled; 3 male and 4 female patients were re-paroled. This leaves a total of 76 still on parole, 36 male and 40 female.

After an analysis of the situation, we concluded that the paroled patients should be a carefully selected group of those who had had sufficient training, had become stable in their emotional reactions and old enough to be considered a safe risk, and whose relatives, if any, were willing to co-operate with the School in a mutual endeavor to make the trial a success. This would necessarily mean a smaller number on parole, but would allow the social workers to keep in closer touch and give more intensive supervision. We felt that parole should have a definite meaning rather than be a casual matter; that if relatives and others in the community could understand the purpose of it, the results would be more satisfactory for all concerned.* Furthermore, we hoped it would be considered a goal for which the patient should work, a stepping stone from the School to a respectable, useful life in the community.

Again, in surveying the five year period, it is notable that twice as many boys as girls have gone out. However, it appears that the girls have been more carefully selected as being ready for trial, also that the parole of girls has been more satisfactory on the whole. Whether the latter is due to more frequent contact and closer supervision, or to the fact that the boys often resent supervision and do not co-operate as well, is a question. Furthermore, the present economic situation in the community may also be a factor. Trained maids or mothers' helpers are much in demand for the average American family which cannot afford the wages asked by domestic workers, while there are fewer opportunities to place at work a slow, defective boy without a trade, when many brighter, skilled laborers cannot find continuous work. To be sure, some of our boys do very well as farmer's helpers, but the number adapted to this type of work is smaller than the number of girls adapted to domestic work. Two of our former parole boys have returned to the School, one voluntarily and one because of illness, and are remaining because of lack of work. Other boys who are possibilities for parole have remained in the School because opportunities for work in the community are so scarce. On the other hand, we have had more applications for our girls than we can fill, and we keep a waiting list of possible homes.

During the past year, nine paroled patients whose whereabouts we were unable to learn, or who failed to consult us when making plans to leave the State, were placed on escape. Two of these were females. One is now married and living in the Middle West. The other is a delinquent woman who resented our efforts to help her adjustment in a new home after the death of her mother with whom she had been living, and she deliberately made plans to disappear, presumably out of the State. One boy is reported as living in Florida, another in New York City. A third died, and a fourth later reported to us and has now been discharged to the care of an older brother. No clues of the others have been found.

Fifteen patients have returned to the School from parole. Three girls came back voluntarily for a vacation and all are now returned to the community. One girl was returned because of failure to adjust in the home in which we placed her. One girl was brought back because of plans to marry, but has now returned to her previous environment in spite of our efforts; has married and is discharged. Another girl whose defect was of the hereditary type and who had had three illegitimate children before commitment to the School, was returned from parole after marriage last June. She is still in the School in spite of the efforts of her husband to secure her release. Six boys returned because of poor adjustment, one because of illness, one because of lack of work, and one low grade boy because of a change in the family circumstances.

In considering the continued success of our boys and girls on parole over a long period of years, we must recognize the fact that as time goes on, many of the brighter ones will become restless and wish to fit themselves for better positions. As the field of activities for girls seemed especially limited, we have tried a few experiments along other lines than housework in private families, with the hope that we can develop other legitimate occupations for those with sufficient mentality and the right personality. One of our girls took a year's course of training as a nursery maid, graduated and has a good position where no one suspects that she has been labelled "feeble-minded." She is doing so well that we discharged her this summer. Another girl expects to start the same course next January. A third is taking a year's course in a hospital for tubercular crippled children where she is learning to be a trained attendant nurse. A fourth girl is getting good wages as a cook in a private hospital and another, who is already a good cook, plans to take lessons in cooking this winter to get a better position. Still another girl took lessons in typing, has completed a month's course in a school of filing and filled a temporary position in the office of one of our largest department stores in Boston. She is now earning more money while waiting for a permanent office position and if nothing develops this month, she will continue study at night school. Using these few cases as a beginning we hope to develop a larger group of resources for our brighter girls on parole.

Educational and Industrial Department: The school department itself is seriously handicapped for space. During the school year of 1926 and 1927, 351 children were enrolled in the School, in classes grading from the kindergarten to the low fifth grade. The work accomplished in these grades is comparable to the work done in corresponding grades in public schools. More resources and devices are necessary, in order that the work may be presented concretely. Since it takes about three years for a child to accomplish one grade of school work, each grade is divided into several steps of difficulty, so that each child may progress as slowly or as rapidly as he is able.

The regular school session is two and one-half hours in length, the other half day being spent in industrial work and physical training. During the past year, because of overcrowded conditions, four school rooms had three sessions a day, giving eight classes one hour or one and one-half hours of school, instead of a two and one-half hour session.

The teaching staff consists of one Kindergartner, five grade teachers, one Physical Trainer, one Domestic Science Teacher, one Music Teacher, one Band Teacher (part time) and three Sense Training Teachers.

In the Physical Training Department, 465 children were enrolled, the younger children having three half-hour periods of training a week, instead of the desired daily half-hour period. The older children have one hour of Physical Training a week. A demonstration of gymnastic work of various classes is given once each month.

The Music Teacher taught chorus singing to 556 pupils. The singing class for adult imbecile girls, and the part singing of the Glee Club for younger girls and the Girls' Chorus for older girls were especially worthy of note. There were 18 girls in the Senior Orchestra and 15 girls in the Junior Orchestra. The Boys' Band of 15 pieces gave three concerts during the year. A Community Sing and Concert is given once each month by this department, which also furnishes music for dances, parties and entertainments.

One hundred and fifty-one girls attended classes in the Domestic Science Department, where they were taught practical cookery, canning and preserving in small quantities, and other forms of home making. Tea is prepared and served once each month to physicians and new employees, and the fancy cooking for parties is done in this department.

The grade teachers had social hour with the smaller children once each week,

and Sunday School each Sunday morning. They presented ten entertainments during the year, including the Christmas Plays.

In the three Sense Training Departments, there were 231 children of idiot and imbecile grade, including two classes for spastic types, who were unable to receive other training.

Three hundred and eighty-one girls received training in the Girls' Manual and the classes for Adult Imbeciles. In the Boys' Manual, 241 boys were enrolled. Each child's work is carefully planned to suit his age and mentality.

The following varieties of industries were taught in the Girls' Manual during the past year: Rag cutting, rag sewing, bandage rolling, scrap book making, making of braided and hooked rugs, Todd loom weaving, rug weaving, towel and napkin weaving, fancy embroidery and wool weaving, knitting, crocheting, elementary sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, basketry and reed work, raffia work, lace making, painting on silk and cotton, stencilling, jig saw work, toy making, net bag making, machine sewing, dressmaking, mending of stockings and other garments, making of paper flowers and dressing dolls. In the Knitting Room, 42 girls made 6100 pairs of stockings on hand machines. These girls also made knit caps and mittens. Forty girls learned to run power sewing machines during the year, and made 21,735 articles.

Industries taught in the Boys' Manual include sandpapering, barbering, brush-making, mat making, cane seating, rug, towel and napkin weaving, shoe repairing, carpenter work, furniture repairing and refinishing, painting, broom making, printing and mattress making.

During the summer and fall, the boys help with weeding, harvesting, and outdoor construction work, while the girls help with harvesting and canning.

In spite of the overcrowded condition, the necessity of overlapping schedules to cover the work done, this department as well as the manual training department has been carried on most efficiently by our School Principal, Miss Mildred F. Brazier.

Waverley Out-Patient Clinic: The out-patient clinic held at Waverley on Thursday of each week dealt with 503 patients. New patients, first visit, 427; Return visits, 76; Total, 503.

These 503 patients were diagnosed as follows: Feeble-minded, 331; Dull, 57; Borderline, 70; Deferred, 17; Normal, 28; Total, 503.

Among other conditions than those directly referable to mental defect, we also noted such as: Epilepsy, 30; Mongoloid Type, 23; Endocrine Imbalance, 13; Possible Psychosis Developing, 21; Syphilis, 4; Cretin, 2; Microcephalus, 6; Hydrocephalus, 3; Rachitis, 1; Encephalitis, 2; Post-Encephalitis, 1; Hebe- phrenic Type of Dementia præcox, 3; Defective Delinquents, 14; and Organic Brain or other Nervous Disease, 2.

From the contact with the community, which we get so closely through our out-patient clinics, there are certain situations which seem to be more and more obvious, and perhaps the most striking situation, which we find, is the real need of institutional care for the nursery type cases of those under six years of age. It is also striking that there are so many cases brought to us for diagnosis, who are definitely feeble-minded, but under proper environment and with the advantage of Special Class are getting along in comparative comfort in the community.

There is an urgent demand for the care and protection of girls approaching puberty, for whom we have no more room within the institution, that emphasizes very strongly the wisdom of the request made by the Board of Trustees in our Ten Year Program for the construction of a building to provide for one hundred girls of this type.

School Clinic: The Traveling Clinic worked during the public school year in the field assigned to us.

The following cities and towns were visited: Acushnet, Barnstable, Bourne,

Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, Fairhaven, Fall River, Falmouth, Freetown, Gloucester, Harwich, Lawrence, Lowell, Lynn, Mashpee, New Bedford, Orleans, Revere, Salem, Sandwich, Somerset, Swansea, Waltham, Watertown and Worcester.

The larger cities need two to six weeks of the clinic's time each year. Smaller cities and towns usually need one week. We have now worked in all but two towns in our district and these are scheduled to be visited next May. We are asked for more time than we have to give.

The psychiatrist and psychologist continue to give talks and hold conferences with teachers and parents. There is manifested a constantly increasing interest in the clinic and appreciation for the work done.

The total number of children examined during the school year in 26 cities and towns was 1413; of these, 88 were second examinations and 2 were third examinations.

This number was distributed as follows: Acushnet, 51; Bourne, 35; Brewster, 13; Chatham, 8; Dennis, 29; Fall River, 224; Falmouth, 16; Freetown, 31; Gloucester, 42; Harwich, 25; Hyannis, 43; Lawrence, 82; Lowell, 44; Lynn, 80; Mashpee, 6; New Bedford, 213; Orleans, 4; Revere, 56; Salem, 77; Sandwich, 8; Somerset, 27; Swansea, 7; Waltham, 20; Watertown, 36; and Worcester, 238. The diagnoses of these 1413 were as follows: Feeble-minded, 803; Borderline, 345; Dull, 143; Average, 22; and Deferred, 100.

In addition to the above group of feeble-minded, there were also diagnosed: Psychoneuroses, 39; Psychoses, 4; Endocrine Imbalance, 20; Mongoloid Imbecile, 5; Tuberculosis, 12; Syphilis, 4; Epilepsy, 6; Chorea, 3; Post-Encephalitis, 2; Poliomyelitis, 1; Spastic, 5; Defective Delinquent, 103; and Cardiac, 9.

The medical recommendations were made under these headings: dental clinic, 811; eye clinic, 273; ear clinic, 34; nose and throat clinic, 455; Nutrition problems, 431; Orthopedic clinic, 50; and Mental Hygiene clinic, 34.

Recommendations to School Departments were as follows: Special class including workshop school, 774; Continue in grade, 524; Allow to go to work, 38; Speech training class, 46; Open Air classes, 2; Posture training, 50; Vocational School, 2; Institution training and care, 129, or 9 percent of the total number examined. Because the state schools for these children are so crowded, we are very conservative in making this last recommendation.

Psychological Department: In our psychological department, we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Miss Martha Pollock, A. B., M. A., and definite arrangements have been made in this department for psychological research along lines that we have been interested in for some time but have not had the personnel available to carry out our plans.

The psychological department of the Walter E. Fernald State School was established in order that the instruction and guidance given to our mentally deficient children might be in exact accord with their ability and understanding. For this purpose, during the year 1926-1927, psychological examination was made of 1539 children. Thirty-two percent (494 cases) of the total number were examined in the out-patient clinic; 10 percent (161 cases) were admission studies; and 58 percent (884 cases) were re-examinations of children who had been in school for some time.

Two hundred and thirty-seven of the children seen in the out-patient clinic were girls, and 257 boys. The average mental age of the girls was eight years, six months, and the average mental age of the boys was exactly six years. As each group showed about the same percent of normal intellectual development for their years (average Intelligence Quotient for girls was 65, for boys, 62), it is evident that intellectual deficiency is sooner noted in boys than in girls. This is in accord with the findings of psychologists elsewhere and has been explained by the more sheltered childhood of girls. But the problem of sexual immorality which arises when the feeble-minded girl reaches adolescence makes important

the early recognition of her defect. Much has been done toward finding the sub-normal girl before she has done permanent injury to herself and society, but as long as the average out-patient boy is brought to our clinic at ten and the average girl not until she is thirteen, this work is not complete.

Psychological findings show that to the out-patient clinic are referred children of all grades of mental ability from normality to idiocy. As their intelligence quotients indicate, this group has a range of from 3 percent of normal intelligence to 108 percent. In mental age, they vary from the intellectual development of a few months old baby to that of the average fourteen year old child. There are many of these children, who are high grade morons, and there are borderlines, or the dull-normals. The average intelligence quotient for girls is 65, and for boys 62; thus, we expect most of them on maturity to be high grade defectives with a mental age between nine and ten years. Only 23 percent of the girls and 28 percent of the boys are below moron intelligence and may need permanent institutional care. Twenty-five percent of the out-patients of both sexes are not defective, having intelligence quotients of 75 or above. These are the cases which require very careful diagnosis and supervision. Most of them are already social problems. Some of these children are potentially feeble-minded and under ordinary circumstances can not get along in society. They need institutional training, which should enable them to "make good" on parole. Others, if given suitable training and oversight in the community, need never become state charges. It is especially important that recognition and suitable provision for these borderline cases be made at an early age.

The 884 cases given re-examinations included a study of all the boys at Templeton Colony, thirty years of age or under. There were 131 such boys. The average mental age of this group was found to be six years and six months. Had the whole colony been included the average mental age would have probably been slightly lower. The splendid work done by these imbeciles in developing land and raising crops furnishes an example of what suitable training can accomplish even in the low grade feeble-minded.

But the psychologist's function of describing ability for the determination of suitable provision cannot be served by the examination of individual children alone, while there remain so many aspects of feeble-mindedness which are not understood. It is necessary to determine more exactly the nature and conditioning factors of this "ability." For this reason a research program has been adopted by the psychological department of the Walter E. Fernald State School in conjunction with its work of examining.

At present two research problems are being developed. The first is a study of children who are not doing the school work which is generally expected with their mental age. This study should shed light on conditions for learning in defectives, the influence of special mental abilities and disabilities, importance of emotional sets, etc. Results are expected which will be of significance not only in the institution but for special class teachers generally.

The second problem which is being attacked is the growth curve of intelligence in the feeble-minded. When does the defective reach the peak of his mental development? When does he begin to deteriorate? Do such factors as epilepsy, cretinism treatment, or psychopathy have that ultimate effect which is generally assumed on the mental growth of the individual? These questions have been much debated, and are of significance for the psychology of the normal as well as of the subnormal. The Walter E. Fernald State School has the advantage of early and prolonged scientific observation, in a uniform environment, of many of its patients who come as children and are now old people. It is hoped that some conclusive answer to these questions can be found.

Clinical Teaching at the School: There were 49 clinics held at the school during the past year. There were groups from the following: Harvard University and

Boston University; Tufts, Simmons, Wellesley, Radcliffe and Smith Colleges; Framingham and Salem Normal Schools; Babson's Institute; Bradford Academy; Miss Neil's Kindergarten Training School; Bouve's School; Nurses from Middlesex, Essex and Suffolk Counties; Nurses from the Town of Arlington; Nurses from Newton, McLean, Massachusetts General, B  th Israel, and St. Elizabeth's Hospitals; Family Welfare Society of Boston; Members of the Hancock Church, Everett; and Teachers from Phineas Lawrence School, Waltham.

Official Visitors: During the past year we have had visitors from Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Georgia, Washington, D. C., Florida, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Missouri and the State of Washington; and from the following foreign countries: Scotland, England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, Japan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Jugoslavia and Canada.

Amusements: We have continued our regular policy of moving pictures and baseball games for the children during the past year. During the summer, groups of the players from this school visited a Major League Baseball Game in Boston, through the courtesy of the management of the Boston Team, and for this courtesy we express our appreciation to Mr. J. A. Robert Quinn, the President of the Boston American League Baseball Company. A series of baseball games were played with the Wrentham State School as usual. A baseball game was played between the Colony Boys and a selected team from the parent institution.

During the summer months, groups of patients from different buildings were taken to Norumbega Park for a day's outing and they always enjoy these trips, particularly the ride on the bus from this institution to the Park and back again. The boys had their camping parties on the Metropolitan Land. During the winter, we held the regular number of parties in the different houses, in addition to the entertainments during the Christmas Holidays.

New Laundry: The construction of our new laundry has progressed. The machinery for its equipment, which has been partially provided for in the Budget of 1927, has been ordered and the building will be ready for occupancy and operation as promptly as funds for its equipment can be provided in the coming Legislative session.

Construction: During the past year, the following work has been done at this institution, which has provided employment for a great many of the boys.

1. New Celotex Ceiling in the Boys' Home.
2. New Celotex on Partition Walls in Boys' Dormitory.
3. Self-closing Fire-Door Equipment in Administration Building and South Nurses' Home.
4. Roof of Grain Room at Cow Barn Shingled.
5. Hot Water Line installed from Power Plant to East Boiler House Pump Room, in concrete trench.
6. New Brick Hearth in fireplace of day room at Infirmary.
7. Remodeled main catch basin of sewerage system and installed equipment for keeping catch basin clean.
8. Concrete Bull Pens and Yards at Waverley.
9. North West Building completely re-wired for Electric Lights.
10. New hoppers and drainage in Boys' Home.
11. New Hot and Cold Water Piping in the Boys' Home.
12. Old Chimney taken down at West Boiler House.
13. Ventilator remodeled on Gymnasium.
14. Steam Pipes covered in many of the houses.
15. New indirect lighting installed in offices.
16. Fire Hydrant connected up in front of the School House.
17. Leonard Valves installed in a number of the houses.
18. New Steam Line to Steward's and Physician's Cottages for Exhaust Steam.

19. New indirect lighting installed in North North West Building.
20. New indirect lighting installed in Girls' Home.
21. Bake Shop Chimney rebuilt.
22. Sewer Pipe installed for drainage for Hot Water Trench.
23. New retort and hoisting equipment in Canning Plant.
24. New Shed at Cow Barn.
25. New Terrazzo Floors in dining and side rooms at North Building.
26. Litter Carrier installed in Cow Barn.
27. New ice storage equipment in Dairy Building.
28. New rubber treads on front stairs and landings at Boys' Dormitory.
29. New Traffic Signs on Roads.
30. Two Bull Pens and Yards at Templeton Colony.
31. Bake Shop at Templeton Colony completed and all the bread used at the Colony is now baked right there.
32. Steep Hill at Athol Road Entrance at Templeton Colony filled in and graded.
33. Electric Lights installed in Recreation Building at Templeton Colony, from our generating system, which is used for moving pictures.
34. 200 cords of fire-wood cut at Templeton Colony.
35. Steam Heat installed in Farm House Group at the Colony.

Hot Water Lines: Construction of Hot Water Line has been completed from New Boiler House to Old Boiler House and at the present time exhaust steam from engines in new boiler house is now utilized for heating hot water for laundry and buildings instead of having to utilize live steam as formerly for heating water, as well as for the washers in the laundry. Exhaust steam now does this work and facilitates the rapidity of laundry work, in that we can use hot water direct. We are also heating the Farm House, two Cottages and the Hospital with exhaust steam.

Program for New Construction: In accordance with program outlined and approved by the Board of Trustees at the July Meeting, the following list of requests for Special Appropriations has been presented to the Department of Mental Diseases.

1. Purchase of Lynch Land in Waltham.
2. Balance needed for Laundry Equipment for New Laundry.
3. Construction of Two School Rooms.
4. Shops in conjunction with Salvage Yard.
5. Garage.
6. Steam Heating for Three Groups at Templeton Colony.
7. Purchase of Baldwin Land in Waltham.
8. Electric Lighting and Power at Templeton Colony.

In accord with the annual report of last year, it is my feeling that emphasis should be placed upon our most urgent needs and in the general ten year program as outlined in the report of 1926, it is becoming more and more manifest that we need most of all school room facilities, building accommodations for nursery type care of children, and additions to our infirmary and hospital for care of employees and for contagious cases, and also housing for younger girls.

As soon as it is possible, there should certainly be construction that will adequately provide for administrative offices, library, Assembly Hall, store-house and increased dining-room and kitchen facilities.

The Fifty-first Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Study of the Feeble-minded was attended in Cincinnati, Ohio, in June, and a paper was presented by me on "An Ideal Institution Organization for 1000 to 1500 Beds," and a paper was read for Dr. C. Stanley Raymond, on "Intellectual Development in Morons Beyond the Chronological Age of Sixteen Years."

Current Expenditures: The current expenditures for the year amounted to \$597,259.87, or \$7.20 per capita per week.

The average number of patients was 1594.9.

In closing I want to thank the President of the Board of Trustees, the Trustees and the members of the Corporation, who have so harmoniously co-operated in the efforts of the institution to carry on the work that is assigned to us and I also want to thank the members of the Staff for their loyalty and efficient performance of their tasks.

RANSOM A. GREENE, *Superintendent.*

TREASURER'S REPORT

To the Department of Mental Diseases:

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1927.

CASH ACCOUNT Receipts

<i>Income</i>		
Board of Patients.....	\$25,767.51	\$25,767.51
Personal Services:		
Reimbursement from Board of Retirement.....		203.54
Sales:		
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	\$ 144.78	
Food.....	918.55	
Clothing and Materials.....	65.68	
Farm:		
Cows and calves.....	\$516.36	
Hides.....	206.97	
	723.33	
Repairs, Ordinary.....	2.25	
Total Sales.....		1,854.59
Miscellaneous:		
Interest on Bank Balances.....	\$ 430.51	
Rent.....	291.25	
Sundries.....	150.00	
		871.76
Total Income.....		\$28,697.40

MAINTENANCE

Balance from previous year, brought forward.....	\$ 10,008.17
Appropriations, current year.....	597,990.00
Total.....	\$607,998.17
Expenses (as analyzed below).....	597,259.87
Balance reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	\$ 10,738.30

Analysis of Expenses

Personal Services.....	\$288,736.25
Religious Instruction.....	2,345.00
Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	8,154.72
Food.....	93,846.30
Clothing and Materials.....	22,284.53
Furnishings and Household Supplies.....	35,777.71
Medical and General Care.....	19,891.10
Heat, Light and Power.....	47,270.27
Farm.....	37,742.26
Garage, Stable and Grounds.....	8,114.38
Repairs, Ordinary.....	14,387.01
Repairs and Renewals.....	18,710.34
Total Expenses for Maintenance.....	\$597,259.87

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS

Balance December 1, 1926.....	\$ 38,424.67
Appropriations for current year.....	28,450.00
Total.....	\$ 66,874.67
Expended during the year (see statement below).....	\$30,313.19
Reverting to Treasury of Commonwealth.....	158.60
	30,471.79
Balance November 30, 1927, carried to next year.....	\$ 36,402.88

OBJECT	Act or Resolve	Whole Amount	Expended During Fiscal Year	Total Expended to Date	Balance at End of Year
Side Track	Chap. 50, 1918	\$25,000.00	\$22,000.00	\$3,000.00
Fire Protection 1925.....	Chap. 347, 1925	5,000.00	\$3,891.13	4,841.40	158.60*
Laundry Building	Chap. 79, 1926	40,000.00	19,791.56	33,951.13	6,048.87
Hot Water Line.....	Chap. 79, 1926	10,000.00	3,267.14	8,232.63	1,767.37
Certain Land.....	Chap. 398, 1926	500.00	500.00
Food Boxes.....	Chap. 138, 1927	3,450.00	3,363.36	3,363.36	86.64
Laundry Machinery.....	Chap. 138, 1927	25,000.00	25,000.00
		\$108,950.00	\$30,313.19	\$72,388.52	\$36,561.48

Balance reverting to Treasury of the Commonwealth during year (mark item with *).....	158.60
Balance carried to next year.....	36,402.88
Total as above.....	\$ 36,561.48

PER CAPITA
During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,595.
Total cost for Maintenance, \$597,259.87.
Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$7.20 (52 weeks to year).
Receipt from sales, \$1,854.59.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.0223.
All other institution receipts, \$26,842.81.
Equal to a weekly per capita of \$.3236.
Net weekly per capita \$6.85.

Respectfully submitted,
EMILY E. GUILD, *Treasurer.*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL IN ACCOUNT WITH FREDERICK H. NASH
TREASURER OF THE CORPORATION FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER
30, 1927.

<i>Receipts</i>	
Balance on hand November 30, 1926.....	\$1,603.78
Income from Invested Funds.....	2,071.47

\$3,675.25

<i>Payments</i>	
Auditor	\$ 25.00
Rent of Safe.....	10.00
Clerical Services.....	497.06
J. E. Purdy—Sepia enlargement—Dr. Wheatley.....	30.00
H. E. Remington & Co.—Rebinding Annual Reports.....	2.50

\$ 564.56

Balance on hand November 30, 1927.....	3,110.69
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\$3,675.25

Invested Funds November 30, 1927

Bonds, Boston & Maine, 4s.....	\$2,000.00
Bonds, Illinois Central, 4s.....	6,000.00
Bonds, Nashua Street Railway, 4s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4s, Ill. Div.....	4,000.00
Bonds, Union Pacific, 4s.....	4,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 4s, Gen. Mtg.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Chicago & Northwestern, 4s, Gen. Mtg.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Puget Sound Power Co., 5s.....	3,000.00
Bonds, City of Boston, 4s, Registered.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 4½s.....	1,000.00

Bonds, Nebraska Power, 1st 5s.....	1,000.00
Bonds, United States Liberty, 4½s.....	2,000.00
Bonds, Wisc. Minn. Pr. & Lt. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Iowa Ry. & Lt. Co., 5½s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Northern States Pr. Co., 5½s.....	3,000.00
Bonds, Appalachian Electric Pr. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
Bonds, Alabama Pr. Co., 5s.....	5,000.00
12 shares State Street Trust Company.....	1,200.00

\$61,200.00

Cash in Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company.....	3,110.69
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\$64,310.69

Respectfully submitted,

FREDERICK H. NASH, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found correct,
Daniel C. Denniston, *Auditor.*

To the Board of Trustees of the Walter E. Fernald State School:

REPORT ON THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE TREASURER

An examination of the accounts of the treasurer of the corporation has been made, covering the period for the year ended November 30, 1927.

The cash was balanced and the bank account was reconciled.

The cash book was verified.

All payments were vouched to cancelled checks and receipted vouchers.

The securities in the custody of the treasurer were examined and accounted for and were found to be in the vaults of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Co. There were no purchases or exchange of securities during the period under examination.

One bond of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul Railway for \$1,000.00 with coupons, on which the interest has been defaulted, is still in the possession of Harris, Forbes & Co. as represented by their receipt No. 14545.

The income on investments was verified and accounted for.

In this connection, the income which had accrued on the following securities during the current fiscal period was not included in the accounts.

Appalachian Electric Power Co., due November 1, 1927.....	\$125.00
Boston & Maine Railroad, due August 1, 1927.....	40.00
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, due September 1, 1927.....	40.00
Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, due November 1, 1927.....	40.00
Illinois Central Railroad, due October 1, 1927.....	120.00
Iowa Railway & Light Co., due November 1, 1927.....	137.50
Nashua Street Railway Co., due October 1, 1927.....	100.00
U. S. 4th Liberty Loan, due October 15, 1927.....	21.25
U. S. 4th Liberty Loan, due November 15, 1927.....	21.25
Wisconsin, Minnesota Power & Light Co., due November 1, 1927....	125.00

\$770.00

The above income was represented by coupons attached to the respective bonds and will be entered in the next fiscal period.

The following statement is hereto appended.

WALTER E. FERNALD STATE SCHOOL CORPORATION

Financial Statement

For Year Ended November 30, 1927

Funds held by Treasurer December 1, 1926:

Cash on deposit.....	\$ 1,603.78	
Investments at par value.....	61,200.00	
	<hr/>	\$62,803.78

Income:

Regular interest on investments.....	\$ 2,049.00	
Interest on deposits.....	22.47	
	<hr/>	2,071.47
		<hr/>
		\$64,875.25

General expenditures..... \$ 564.56

Funds held by Treasurer November 30, 1927:

Cash on deposit.....	\$ 3,110.69	
Investments at par value.....	61,200.00	
	<hr/>	64,310.69
		<hr/>
		\$64,875.25

The report of the treasurer was examined and compared with the books, and I am satisfied that the funds of the corporation have been accounted for properly.

DANIEL C. DENNISTON, *Auditor*.

December 16, 1927.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST CO.

100 Franklin Street, Boston, December 20, 1927.

Frederick H. Nash, Esq., *Treasurer, Walter E. Fernald State School, 30 State Street, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR: We hereby certify that the balance standing to the credit of your account, as shown by the books of this Company at the close of business November 30, 1927, was Three Thousand, One Hundred Ten and 69/100 Dollars (\$3,110.69).

Very truly yours,

(Signed) F. W. CAPPER, *Treasurer*.

VALUATION

November 30, 1927

Real Estate

Land, 2,002 acres.....	\$ 72,711.00
Buildings.....	1,305,389.87
	<hr/>
	\$1,378,100.87

Personal Property

Travel, Transportation and Office Expenses.....	\$ 4,752.03
Food.....	24,230.45
Clothing and Materials.....	22,312.51
Furnishings and Household Supplies.....	115,477.04
Medical and General Care.....	21,431.33
Heat, Light and Power.....	14,650.29
Farm.....	50,424.14
Garage, Stables and Grounds.....	10,737.53
Repairs.....	12,324.99
	<hr/>
	\$ 276,340.31

Summary

Real Estate.....	\$1,378,100.87
Personal Property.....	276,340.31
	<hr/>
	\$1,654,441.18